

§ 17.140

(a) A debt is waived or otherwise found not owing the United States (unless expressly prohibited by statute or regulation); or

(b) The Department is directed by an administrative or judicial order to refund amounts deducted from the employee's current pay.

§ 17.140 Miscellaneous provisions: correspondence with the Department.

The employee shall file an original and two copies of a request for a hearing with the Clerk, Office of the Chief Administrative Law Judge, Room 2158, Department of HUD, Washington, DC 20410, on official work days between the hours of 8:45 a.m. and 5:15 p.m. All other correspondence shall be submitted to the Department Claims Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410. Documents may be filed by personal delivery or mail. All documents shall be printed, typewritten, or otherwise processed in clear, legible form and on letter-size paper.

IRS TAX REFUND OFFSET PROVISIONS

SOURCE: Sections 17.150 through 17.161 appear at 51 FR 39750, Oct. 31, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

§ 17.150 Scope.

(a) The standards set forth in §§ 17.150 through 17.161 are the Department's procedures for requesting the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to offset tax refunds due taxpayers who have a past-due debt obligation to the Department. These procedures are authorized by the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (31 U.S.C. 3720A) and apply to the collection of debts as authorized by common law, by 31 U.S.C. 3716, or under other statutory authority.

(b) The Secretary will use the IRS tax refund offset to collect claims which are certain in amount, past due and legally enforceable, and which are eligible for tax refund offset under regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(c) The Secretary will not report debts to the IRS except for the purpose of using the offset procedures described in §§ 17.150 through 17.161. Debts of less than \$100.00, exclusive of interest and other charges, will not be reported.

24 CFR Subtitle A (4-1-98 Edition)

(d) If not legally enforceable because of lapse of statute of limitations but otherwise valid, the debt will be reported to the IRS as a forgiven debt on Form 1099G. (Form 1099G is an information return which Government agencies file with the IRS to report forgiven debt, and the forgiven amount is considered income to the taxpayer.) (See § 17.159.)

§ 17.151 Notice requirements before offset.

A request for deduction from an IRS tax refund will be made only after the Secretary makes a determination that an amount is owed and past due and provides the debtor with 65 calendar days written notice. This Notice of Intent to Collect by IRS Tax Refund Offset (Notice of Intent) will state:

(a) The nature and amount of the debt;

(b) That unless the debt is repaid within 65 days from the date of the Notice, the Secretary intends to collect the debt by requesting the IRS to reduce any amounts payable to the debtor or as refunds of Federal taxes paid by amount equal to the amount of the debt and all accumulated interest and other charges;

(c) That the debtor has a right to obtain review within the Department of the Secretary's initial determination that the debt is past due and legally enforceable (see § 17.152);

(d) That the debtor has a right to inspect and copy departmental records related to the debt as determined by the Secretary and will be informed as to where and when the inspection and copying can be done after the Department receives notice from the debtor that inspection and copying are requested. (See § 17.155.)

§ 17.152 Review within the Department of a determination that an amount is past-due and legally enforceable.

(a) *Notification by debtor.* A debtor who receives a Notice of Intent has the right to present evidence that all or part of the debt is not past-due or not legally enforceable. The debtor should send a copy of the Notice of Intent with a letter notifying the HUD Board of Contract Appeals within 25 calendar

days from the date of the Department's Notice of Intent that he or she intends to present evidence. (See § 17.161(a) for address of the Board.) Failure to give this advance notice will not jeopardize the debtor's right to present evidence within the 65 days provided for in paragraph (b) of this section. If the HUD Board of Contract Appeals has additional procedures governing the review process, a copy of the procedures will be mailed to the debtor after his request for review is received and docketed by the Board.

(b) *Submission of evidence.* The debtor may submit evidence showing that all or part of the debt is not past-due or not legally enforceable along with the notification requested by paragraph (a) of this section, but in any event the evidence must be submitted to the Board of Contract Appeals within 65 calendar days from the date of the Department's Notice of Intent. Failure to submit evidence within 65 calendar days will result in a dismissal of the request for review by the HUD Board of Contract Appeals.

(c) *Review of the record.* After a timely submission of evidence by the debtor, an Administrative Judge from the HUD Board of Contract Appeals will review the evidence submitted by the Department which shows that all or part of the debt is past-due and legally enforceable. (Administrative Judges are appointed in accordance with 41 U.S.C. 607(b)(1)). The Administrative Judge shall make a determination based upon a review of the written record, except that the Administrative Judge may order an oral hearing if he or she finds that:

(1) An applicable statute authorizes or requires the Secretary to consider waiver of the indebtedness and the waiver determination turns on credibility or veracity; or

(2) The question of indebtedness cannot be resolved by review of the documentary evidence.

(d) *Previous decision by Board of Contract Appeals.* The debtor is not entitled to a review of the Department's intent to offset it, in a previous year the HUD Board of Contract Appeals has issued a decision on the merits that the debt is past-due and legally enforceable, *except* when the debt has become legally un-

enforceable since the issuance of that decision, or the debtor can submit newly discovered material evidence that the debt is presently not legally enforceable.

§ 17.153 Determination of the Administrative Judge.

(a) Following the hearing or the review of the record, the Administrative Judge shall issue a written decision which includes the supporting rationale for the decision. The decision of the Administrative Judge concerning whether a debt or part of a debt is past-due and legally enforceable is the final agency decision with respect to the past-due status and enforceability of the debt.

(b) Copies of the Administrative Judge's decision will be distributed to the General Counsel of the Department, the Department's Office of Finance and Accounting, the debtor, and the debtor's attorney or other representative, if any.

(c) If the Administrative Judge's decision affirms that all or part of the debt is past due and legally enforceable, the Secretary will notify the IRS after the Administrative Judge's determination has been issued under paragraph (a) of this section and a copy of the determination is received by the Department's Office of Finance and Accounting. No referral will be made to the IRS if review of the debt by the Administrative Judge reverses the initial decision that the debt is past due and legally enforceable.

§ 17.154 Postponements, withdrawals and extensions of time.

(a) *Postponements and withdrawals.* The Secretary may, for good cause, postpone or withdraw referral of the debt to the IRS. (For example, a delay in the mail between the debtor and the Secretary could normally warrant a postponement; a mathematical error or computer malfunction could be the reason for a withdrawal.)

(b) *Extensions of time.* At the discretion of the Administrative Judge, time limitations required in these procedures may be extended in appropriate circumstances for good cause shown.